Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE—"The Danites."
EAFLE THEATRE—"The Mighty Dollar."
From Avenue Theatre—"Ah Sin." BAFLE THEATRE—" The Mighty Dollar."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Ah Sin."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—" Poor of New York."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" PINK DOMINOOS."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Oxygen."

GILMORE'S GARDEN-Concert.
MONMOUTH PARK-Races.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM-DAY and Evening.
THIRD-AVE. AND 55TH-8T-Taxpayers' Meeting.

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Business Nonces.

PILES OF HEMORRHOIDS .- Internal, External, Bind, Bleeding and Iteeling perfectly and permanently by Ausonetron, without rain danger, causiness or instru-by W.A. & W.L.MCCANDLESS, M. D., et 2,001 Arch. st., Ph-plus, at St. Nickolas Hotel, rooms 30 and 31, III Frida very fourth week. Bost of reference given to persons THE WEEKLY WITNESS-out to-day-is a re-

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Russians hold all the positions in the Shipka Pass. - Greece has given pacific assurances to Turkey. :- The Poles are disposed to remain quiet. — Gen. Grant is on his way to Edinburgh. — The prospects of the French wheat harvest are poor in thirty-two departments.

Domestic,-Senator Morton continues to improve; news is received from Alaska that his son John, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, lay at sailed. - Charles E. Courtney of Union Springs, twelve States met in Philadelphia. - The indifference or hostility of the French Government to the Centennial Exhibition is assigned as the reason for the lack of action at Washington relative to the

French exhibition. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A call was issued for the Republican State Convention at Rochesterson September 26. == The Independent Republican General Committee was organized. - The report that A. Oakey Hall had returned could be confirmed. = Dudley Selph made the largest individual scores at Creedmoor. Duchess, Partnership and Risk were the Long Branch races. === By a railroad accident near West Farms an engineer was killed. ____ Gold, 10438, 10414, 10414. Gold cents. Stocks continue feverish and unsettled, clos-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partial cloudiness, threatening light rain. Thermometer yesterday, 79°, 93°, 80°,

A round dozen of State Governors have already met in Philadelphia, and the Convention will doubtless be as fully attended as was hoped. It is a good sign that some practical work is to be done at the meeting, that in its first speeches the treatment of strikes, and the labor question in general, come under discus-

According to the programme, so far as arranged, the President will spend the first half of September in Ohio before going to the Border States. If his brief tour in Ohio should arouse such favorable enthusiasm as did his Eastern trip, will it be regarded as conflicting with his expressed intent not to interfere with the Ohio campaign ?

The fears of the white inhabitants of Sitka that they will be subjected to an attack from the Indians, have been duly considered at Washington, and some measures are taken toward furnishing arms and ammunition for that post. If we are to have a new Indian war in Alaska, it would be advisable to close up some of the others elsewhere beforehand.

Secretary Schurz is represented as in deep perplexity, having vainly endeavored to find more than one man willing to serve on the Sitting Bull Commission. Is there no selfsacrificing Curtius ready to jump into this breach, and risk his scalp by a visit to the savage chieftain? Where is the noble army of office-seekers? Appointments on a Government commission do not often go begging.

The election of Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnell and Biggar -- three leading "obstructionists"-as leaders of the Home Rule movement in England, implies that the Irish are disposed to encourage those members of Parliament who display energy and earnestness, however fruitless their efferts may be. The choice of these agitators also denotes that the tacit alliance with some of the English Liberals is practically ended. Were it deemed important to conciliate them, less objectionable leaders would have been selected.

Almost as ubiquitous as Death himself is the modern pickpocket. Nor piety nor tears arrest his footsteps; he finds his prey even at funerals and prayer-meetings. The thefts at Martha's Vineyard this season exceed the ordinary run of such dispensations, and the loss of \$3,000 worth of diamonds by one of the ladies there gives a new notion of the attractive features of camp-meeting gatherings. The incident will, however, be of some service if, as is probable, it yields a fresh topic for the pulpit; it would be regarded as too improbable for use on the stage.

Some of the finest shooting ever witnessed took place yesterday at Creedmoor. The stick to a city because they like the excite- sian provinces, but independent States in alliance strike is an illustration of our remark— the people over whom he intends to reign. He asks

British team have scarcely yet become accustomed to the new range, but they made a better record at it than their average at home. Gen. Dakin led the score of his own team, but even his remarkable success should be repeated by him, there is no doubt that he would be a most valuable acquisition to the American team, his performance yesterday having probably never been equalled.

The resolution of the Polish leaders to remain passive during the Turco-Russian conflict, will enable Russia to send to the field a large number of troops which she would have had to retain in Poland were there any revolutionary outbreaks in that ill-fated country. The Polish decision seems to be dictated by expediency as well as by humanity. The prospects of success are not sufficient to warrant a revolt, which would indirectly serve to rivet the chains on Bul-

As usual, after a conference of railway managers, they have concluded on an apportionment scheme which discriminates against the commerce of this city, both outward and inward, by giving lower rates on freight to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Freights from Boston are to be the same as from here to Chicago, though the distance from the Massachusetts capital is a hundred miles greater. As usual, also, a hope had been generally encouraged that the new apportionment was to favor New-York. It would seem to be about time to have this thing understood. The railway magnates are always willing to talk and make promises about benefitting this city. Measured by the facts of their compacts, that talk is gammon.

Practical demonstration of the efficacy of law is given by the arrest of an additional number of striking rioters, and also by the conviction of several ringleaders. But the ruling of the United States Courts on the obstruction of the mails by strikers is of more permanent importance. The flimsy defence of the rioters, based on their willingness to let special mail trains go, if those did not take passenger coaches, is torn to shreds by Judge Cadwallader's decision. He says, in words that should be memorable, "They might as well undertake to say that "the mails should be carried on three-wheeled "coaches or by white horses." Evidently the Judge has not considered Mr. Barney Donahue's argument about illogical and premature cormorants.

The easy divorces of the Courts have given rise to scandal enough, it would seem, without baying it appear that any of the churches were in the same line of business. The account given elsewhere of the five-dollar divorces of the Polish and Russian Jews will excite considerable astonishment. This is making divorce too cheap altogether, and too much within the reach of the toiling masses. It seems likely that this practice has prevailed only among the poorer and more ignorant classes; but even these should learn that the the point of death at Sitka when the last steamer law of the land cannot be abrogated or nullified by the unwritten code of a sect within a won the single-scull match on Saratoga Lake, sect, and that modern wisdom has ventured and remains the champion. - The Governors of | to amend even the law of Moses. It is a bad custom, however, that is easily cured. A few prosecutions for bigamy, and these simple people will conclude that divorces do not always divorce.

MR. RUOSEVELT'S LETTER.

It is about time to have it anderstood that this city does not owe a living to any man, of any occupation or no occupation, who may victory. Meanwhile, the heroic defence of the choose to come hither. Mr. R. B. Roosevelt is pass is maintained by fresh troops. It is a a worthy, intelligent and honored citizen, and it distresses his admirers to find him discoursing of "the torch and the knife" as probable resorts of the unemployed, unless the for war, and the restlessness of the Greeks is city sees fit to create work for them. In his increasing. With Roumanian garrisons at Kalvalue of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95910 letter to Mayor Ely, asking whether, "to a afat and Nikopolis, with a renewal of skirmish-"certain extent," work cannot be wisely fur- ing at the Montenegrin and Albanian outposts, nished by the municipal Government, Mr. Roosevelt admits that "the city is not in a "condition to add much to its debt," and he might have added that it is mere robbery of good citizens to add to the debt of the city without proper cause. He admits that the existing system "invites all the tramps, idlers, vagabonds and criminals of the entire country to take up their abode with us during "the Winter," but, because the city is thus overcrowded, must it also pile up new debt to give work to the unemployed? Then Mr. Roosevelt says:

It does not do to encourage trouble, and we have an emergency upon us which must be met. We tried shuffling when the draft was threatened, and only hastened to correct our mistake after three days of anarchy and three nights of terror. We then issued county bonds, and insisted on a revision of the enrolment after th mob had enforced its demands with the torch and the knife. Let us be before them this time. Honest men may not be riotous, but honest men become wonderfully ndifferent to the safety of the wordly possessions of their neighbors when they themselves are starving

Certainly Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to supply in advance excuses for rioters, nor can it be his purpose to assure the unemployed that, if the city does not give them work, they can "enforce their demands with the torch and the knife;" but we ask him to consider whether his words will bear any other meaning to the desperate and dangerous? Do not his words go upon the theory that, no matter how many idle persons may come here or stay here, this city is bound to find work for them, and if it refuses, revolts and riots are to be expected? Against this strangely suggestive language and the sadly mistaken reasoning upon which it is based, we think every good citizen ought to protest. For this is a matter which affects not so much the large property owners, as the thrifty laboring pecple themselves. Every taxpayer has to bear a share of the burden where the city taxes unnecessarily, and the small share which falls directly or indirectly upon the workman is heavier to him than the burdens which a Vanderbilt or an Astor bears. Every workman employed here has a right to hold his position if he can, without the interference of a blundering Government, inviting hither in the hope of municipal work the unemployed from a dozen States. It is not just to those who are struggling for a living here to make New-York the place of refuge for everybody who gets out of work elsewhere, nor is that the way to prevent disturbance.

Human benevolence never works out good results when it tries to set aside natural laws instead of acting in harmony with them. Absolutely the only protection which we can have against the dangerous tendency of laborers to crowd into the large cities is the sure punishment which nature brings, in want of work, suffering or starvation. If a workman is wise he will quit a city whenever he finds no employment, as he would quit a house infested with fatal disease. But many are not wise. It is a pity to see worthy citizens encouraging and excusing their unwisdom. Many

will plead that the work be given, lest the torch and the knife be raised to enforce their demands?

Benevolence, working in harmony with ratural laws, will help all unemployed workmen to get away from this city, and to go where there are abounding crops and lack of labor. It will strengthen rather than check the potent influence by which nature seeks to recove an overcrowded city. "Mr. Roosevelt can do great good, without taxing the heavily burdened workmen of this metropolis, if he will join with others to seek places of empirament for the unemployed, and to help their movement thither. That he means to do good, and be a good thing to tax labor in New-York still mere in order to invite unemployed laborers from all quarters to gather here in greater numbers, and here still more desperately to crowd and crush each other.

COURT AND CAMP. The prospects of the Russians are brightening. They have held their ground at Kurukdere, and aithough it is too late in the season to retrieve the disasters which have overwhelmed their arms in Armenia, there is still time to restore the prestige which the soldiers of Paskewitch won in the field half a century ago. The smoke still clings to the crests of the Balkan and shuts out the battle-gorge from view. It is now nine days since fighting began in the Shipka Pass. Instead of making a flank movement across the mountains farther East and effecting a junction with the main Turkish force, Suleiman has attempted to carry the strongest of natural ramparts by storm, and has been repeatedly repulsed with terrible loss. If his soldiers have been hardened by the Montenegrin campaign, they have also been exhausted with long marches and protracted service. A prudent General would have left a small force to hold the enemy in check at the opening of the pass, and scaling the mountains to the right or to the left have cooperated with either Mehemet Ali or Osman, rather than have led those shattered battalions of battle-scarred and foot-sore veterans against an enemy who commanded those terrible precipices. But this mountain leader can fight only in one way-like a wild boar. On the Balkan, as in Montenegro, he masses an army against a garrison and fights hand-to-hand, 'from erag to erag, day after day; never pausing to count his losses, but always relying on the sheer weight of superior numbers. When he was battling with the heroic mountaineers, his force outnumbered the enemy ten to one, and he could lose five men to one, and still win in the end; and, moreover, his foes did not have Krupp and Uchatius ordnance. In the Balkan passes he is not fighting with Homeric warriors, but with soldiers who can use the spade and level German cannon, and who are burning to avenge the slaughter of Plevna. Mehemet Ali, tby a more formidable attack than he has yet made at Eski Djuma, may break through the Russian lines north of Tirnova and force the Shipka garrison to fall back; or Suleiman, by the prowess of a superior force, may yet succeed in driving his foes before him, but the strain upon his decimated army will be so terrible as to cripple it after new Thermopyle.

But the diplomatists have been busy as well as the soldiers. Servia is evidently preparing with the Servian frontier bristling with militia, with disaffection spreading in Thessaly, and the Greeks spurring on a Government that is bridled with British influences, the circle of the war seems to be gradually enlarging. This cordon of alliances may have a charm for the eyes of the Southern Slavs, but it is made up of weak threads which will part under the

pressure of Russian reverses. It is a singular fact that since the uprising of the Christian peasants in the Slavonic province of Herzegovina two years ago, Greece has not sent a soldier into the field, although she is the only State which has wrested her independence from the Porte. This little kingdom has maintained its army on a war footing for several months, and, as its treasury is not overflowing, it must act soon or never. The Greeks are anxious to replant the ancient olive groves of Epirus and Thessaly. Their intervention in the present war would enkindle insurrection in the provinces which they covet, and they would command a fair share of the spoils of a Russian victory. But they have only two ironclads in their tiny navy, and their coasts and trading-ships are exposed to the attack of the Turkish fleet. British influence is strong in Athens; the national debt is large, and it will, not be easy to float a new loan; and the Ministry will be in no haste to declare war, especially when the Russian chances

are clouded. Servia, on the other hand, is the natural centre of the Southern Slavs. Although it is a nation of shepherds, cow-drivers and pigkeepers, untrained for war, its impulses are generous and its enthusiasm is quick to take fire. When Prince Milan, who is no soldier, forced his Ministers in 1875 to proclaim neutrality, his subjects lent aid secretly to the insurgents in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and when a year afterward tidings reached their ears of the shocking barbarities in Bulgaria, they sprang to the rescue and carried their Prince with them. There are cynical Englishmen who tell us that Russian agents were intriguing among the Servian peasantry, and that the nation was beguiled or forced into the war. We do not believe it. The war between Servia and Austria had its origin in a national impulse to protect and avenge fellow-Slavs and fellow-Christians. The Prince was neither ambitious nor patriotic; he was compelled to head the national movement. Undoubtedly the Servians expected far more aid from the Russians than they received. The Imperial Government did nothing for them, and the Slavonic societies sent only 3,000 volunteers and a poor General. The peasants were patient and generous. but they were not warlike and they were not well armed. When Alexinatz fell and Europe abandoned them, they accepted peace on the honorable terms which the Porte offered. This renewal of war with Turkey. The enthusiasm of the Southern Slavs is infectious. Their imagination outlines a glorious future for their race.

Bulgaria and Servia will not be outlying Rus-

ment, the pleasures, or perhaps the vices of with Roumania. They feel that they city life, and this tendency grows stronger and must do what they can to help their more dangerous every year. Is it well to en- allies and champions-the Northern Slavs. courage it by offering public work to those But Russia can scarcely need the said of who may thus insist upon living where there is so feeble an ally. Servia has an ill-disciwas surpassed by Mr. Selph of the Crescent not room for them? Is it well to increase that plined army of 12,000 men, which has not had City team. If Mr. Selph's marvellous shooting tendency by telling the unemployed elsewhere time to recover from the disasters of last year, that, if they flock to New-York, they can de- and a militia force of perhaps 40,000 men. mand work from the city, and that some men | She can scarcely do more than garrison her forwho are benevolent, and others who are timid, tresses and protect the frontier. What, then, will be the significance of her alliance with Roumania and Russia? It will be political rather than military. It will be a proof that Gortschakoff, Bismarck and Andrassy understand one another, and that the Emperors of Austria and Germany did not meet at Ischl three weeks ago nerely to exchange compliments.

THE POLICE HERCULES. The case of Linehan, who died on Sunday last, does not stand alone. Instances of a cruel use of the club by the policeman are becoming numerous enough to demand serious consideration. Hardly a week passes without adding not harm, no one will doubt. But it would not to the prisoners unnecessarily maltreated, so that it is not strange that the judges of the themselves forcibly upon the subject. When a man is brought before them on the somewhat indefinite charge of "disorderly conduct," with his head cut open, with his face generally prismatic and with his eyes specially black and blue, it is the duty, plain and simple, of the presiding magistrate to inquire how that

riegated sufferer came to be so disfigured. ually the policeman who fetches him up haswith nothing to refute him except the bare word of the culprit; and how much that goes for in a police tribunal may be easily imagined. In the Ninth Precinct, last Monday, a very much beaten man was before the Court in a bandaged condition. Upon letters still more. being asked what he had to say for himself, he declared that his employer owed him monev and would not pay him. So he took a seat on a truck near his debtor's place of business and waited to be settled with. It being warm he naturally fell asleep. He was awakened by travel are popular, not merely because they the policeman, who ordered him to move on. He refused to do so without his money, cherished memories and awaken pleasant assowhereupon he was beaten and then locked up. ciations. In the company of the tourist we All the officer could offer in defence of his live over again some of the brightest conduct was that the debtor requested him to days of our lives. We are floating once drive the man away! It was simply "outrage- more on Summer seas; we are rambling "ons," the Judge said; and be added: "I have by perfumed hedge-rows, or looking at seen so much of this clubbing business since the white peaks reflected in the Alpine I have been sitting here, that I think it lake, or gazing upon Giotto's tower and Ghi-"doubtful whether the general run of the "police should be trusted with clubs." 'The in the midst of light and music. We glide

Judge was right. It is extremely doubtful. Unfortunately this doubt does not solve the difficulty. Some weapon of defence it is absolutely necessary that the policemen should have. The club was adopted as being safer columns of the newspapers. And when the against abuse than revolvers-knives and other gentle traveller, reducing our dreamy impresedged tools being out of the question. Experisions to exact thought, tells us what we have ence has shown, however, that the club is a about the head, as it usually is. Any private person who should apply it to another with no friend. more force than is constantly resorted to by policemen, would be found guilty of felonious assault, and, if serious consequences ensued, would be sent to the State Prison. Half the men at least who are arrested are too drunk to know what they are doing, but not too drunk to oppose a sort of force to that of the officer. If he is reasonable, he gets his prisoner to the station house as well as he can without recourse to the club; if, as often happens, he is unreasonable, he begins to hammer the head of his prisoner, and to reduce him to a semi-senseless condition, until he goes on with hardly more resistance than is offered by his specific

This method of dealing with disorderly persons has been continued for years, and very little has been said about it. The Judge thought black eyes and bruised features nothing remarkable under the circumstances. The er by forbidding him to make his own selection and prisoner was incapable of telling a congruous he did not inflict the injuries. Indeed, he might be responsible for a part of them and not for the rest. Now, the attention of the magistrates has been called especially to these outrages inflicted by the instruments of the law; and we have the dictum of Judge Wandell that "the general run of policemen are "not to be trusted with clubs." But there is a sequitur which does not appear to have occurred to him. Policemen who cannot be trusted with clubs are not fit to be policemen at all. It is the peculiarity of a good officer that he knows just when and how vigorously and upon whom to employ his "locust." Without this knowledge, and a sufficient command of his temper to act upon it, he is absolutely unfit for his place. It is asking too much, perhaps, to demand the disuse of clubs; it is demanding little enough to call for the dismissal from the service of men who brutally abuse their necessary authority.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.

A class of headlong and heedless critics would have it that there is no longer material for books and letters of travel among the cultivated people of the Old World. A march across Central Africa, a sledge-journey to the North Pole, a campaign with the Bashi-Bazoukssuch adventures, they admit, might be worth while; but they will listen to nothing that has been told before. Europe, they say, is too old. There is nothing left to write about from Naples to Nova-Zembla, from the Land's End to the Black Sea. The soft English landscapes, the dark grandeur of London, the gay cities and smiling fields of France, the arts and the skies of Italy, have all been used up; these topics are only for the guide-book makers; the best part of the world must be given over to Bradshaw and Bædeker.

But in truth the quick-sighted and sensitive traveiler never lacks themes for his pen in any corner of the earth where culture dwells and history has left its monuments. Cities that are trampled every season by Cook's tourists reveal to him picturesque views which previous visitors have left unnoticed, phases of life which nobody has thought of describing, curiosities which whole caravans of book-makers have passed without remark. A thousand unknown beauties are discovered on familiar ground. The old story is told again and again with fresh incident, new characters, an unbackneyed moral, an unexpected charm. Nothing could be more commonplace than some of the scenes through which Dickens led his Uncommercial Traveller. There are few of Thackeray's lighter pages more delightful than those in which he sketched objects and characters of the streets of Paris which every traveller knows by heart. And, to take an example from the is the nation which is now clamoring for a literature of our own country, see what a rare fascination Hawthorne exercised in the description of every-day things. We open one of his "Note-Books" at random, and here on the very first page that we

a memorandum of an Autumn walk, nothing more remarkable in the landscape than dry stalks of weeds among the yet green grass, rows of cabbages, fields of brown and rustling corn-stalks, red berries, a laborer hoeing up potatoes, and the down of thistles flying through the sunny air-a short and simple paragraph that comprises a perfect picture of a late October day; surely a common thing, but we would not willingly have spared the description. In "The Marble Faun" there is a charming page which paints so familiar a subject as a woman mending a torn glove, and we believe this will endure as one of the gems of American literature. It is not the touch of genius alone which

can give life and interest to old and wellknown scenes. Shall there be no more books because Hawthorne is dead? Let the traveller tell us simply and frankly his own modest adventures and his own thoughts; let him record the impressions made upon him by famous buildings, and the peculiarities of foreign life; let him relate how he lodged and supped, how he strolled through galleries and gardens, and what images crowded upon him in the haunted streets of London, lewer criminal courts have lately expressed Paris, and Rome; he will find grateful readers to follow his wandering footsteps and share his associations with Raleigh in the Tower, and Sam Weller in Goswell-st., and Rogue Riderhood at Limehouse Reach. We remember no better examples in recent times of the fruitful gleaning of a well-reaped field than the letters of our correspondent W. W., who has been leading us over familiar portions of France and England, and teaching us so all his own way, tells what story he pleases, pleasantly to look at old scenes through fresh and searching eyes. Those who have never been abroad will relish his light and graceful descriptions, which touch so deftly the true characteristics of the scene, and those who know the places he has visited will enjoy the

It is a mistake to suppose that the traveller, in order to be entertaining, must tell people something they have never seen. It is the places we have seen that we read about with the greatest interest. Books and letters of satisfy curiosity, but because they revive berti's gates. We are on the Champs Elysées, along the Grand Canal and mingle with the crowd on the Rialto. The vast, magnificent procession passes again before our eyes, as we turn the leaves of the book or run down the seen better than we could tell ourselves, and dangerous weapon, especially when employed | drags our slumbering sentiments into the realm of consciousness, we hail him as a sympathetic

In the next number of his organ, The Striker, Mr. Editor Donahue ought to set forth briefly the chief advantages which well-conducted strikes confer upon society. Here follow a few of the most obions, and Mr. Donahue can extend the catalogue during his retirement. They forbid capital to employ labor where it can do so to best advantage, and forbid labor to accept employment when it can do so on satisfactory conditions. They obstruct the free interplay and counter-action of supply and demand, and attempt to create a fictitious value for labor itself, and all the products of labor. They lay violent hands on both capital and industry and adjust their relations in accordance with some vicious theory of the strikers' own hatching, or they banish both into some region with more healthful surroundings. They put a premium upon idleness and incompetency by forbidding the superior workman to derive any special advantage from his industry and skill and oppress the employby forcing slovens and bunglers into his service. story and the policeman might easily aver that They place the orderly and contented at the mercy of the lawless and passionate and take bread out of the children's mouths to support newspapers like The Striker and bawling blatherskites who never earned an honest dollar by honest labor in all their lives.

PERSONAL.

Bierstadt, the artist, is spending several reeks in Colorado Henry W. Longfellow, poet, pays a tax on

deable worldly property of \$2,633.

George William Curtis, as well as Horatio eymour, will speak at the dedication of the Saratoga Cardinal Bizzarri, whose death is just an-

onneed, was seventy-five years old, a paralytic, and

Mr. Gardner Brewer, one of the richest men

Beston, built his house upon the site of the old John ancocz mansion. Gov. Young of Ohio so resembles his brother who lives in Pennsylvania that they could be distinguished at a picnic party the other day only by wearing differently colored hats.

Greenberry Kelly is an excellent old Methodist parson who dwells at the age of ninety-nine in Tennessee, and who expects to preach a centennial sermon on his next birthday. He is in good health.

Dr. J. G. Holland has leased for an Autumn ome an hundred-year-old house at Pittsfield, Mass. It is said to have been at one time a station of the under-ground railroad from New-Orleans to Canada.

The Governor-General of Canada while at fanitoba visited an orphanage and received an address of welcome from eleven little inmates of different nationalities, each speaking in her native tongue.

Mr. Whittier, it is reported, wishes to buy his old family homestead; but like the majority literary men in America, he has not "put meney in (his)

Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Thomas Layton of New-Orleans, and Mrs. Winnifred Patterson of St. Louis, are the American ladies to whom the Pope has sent ronze medals acknowledging their filial gifts and many good works. It is again rumored that the Pope will be-stow the "go den rose" upon Mrs. Sherman, Gov. Wade Hampton said at White Sulphur

Springs the other day to a battalion of Virginia militia The Governor of Virginia has said that the blue and the gray are standing shoulder to shoulder; well I must fess that a few years ago I was not very glad to meet the blues, but when we did meet I gave them as warm a reception as I could. He, like Gov. Matthews, believed that if reconstruction had been left to those who fought the battles, we might have been spared ten years of suf-fering and misgovernment, for the brave are always ten-der and loving, and conquerors generous to the van-

Mr. Murat Halstead is thus described in The Louisville Courier Journal: "He is emphatically a busy man. This habit of constant and unremitting employnent marks Mr. Halstead's manner and gives him an appearance of abruptness which is only superficial. He leves to work and loves to play. The shell of his exterals is pretty thick, but inside there is a genial, and almost boyish freshness which surprises and delights ou. As a writer, Mr. Halstead is forcible and vigorous. He knows what he wants to say, says it, and quits. His idea once expressed, he does not care to go back and cevamp it in finer words; he leaves it as it was first minted in his brain. His sense of humor is very keen, and he has a way of expressing his fun hesitantiy." Orelie Antoine, soi-disant King of Arau-

ania and Patagonia, has recovered from his dangerous liness. He is living in France, but has not given up all dea of returning to the country which has acclaimed nim king. He appeals to the public to assist him in carrying out his Quixotic plans. He has commenced writing a work on the manners, customs and language of

very one to subscribe for one copy, giving him whatever they like as a donation, which he promises to soknowledge in his preface to the new book, which will be a register of the names of all those who have aided a king in distress. As soon as he has obtained funds enough he intends to bring an action against the French authorities who declared him mad and treated him as a lunatic to save him from the Chilians, who would else have tried him by court-martial as a rebel taken with arms in his hands.

POLITICAL NOTES.

No office-holder who refuses to resign his political position is yet suffering the pangs of martyr.

It will be futile to speculate upon the future of the Democracy till the self-destructive capacity of the party reveals itself in the next Congress.

Republican Iowa deserves a little chastisement for her stupid platform, but Harlan for Senator would be a judgment of unconstitutional severity.

The County Conventions have no trouble in indorsing the President. Possibly because there are fewer toes of great American statesmen to be trodden on than in State gatherings.

A rather doubtful report floats in from New-Jersey that the Democrats are likely to nominate ex-Senator Stockton for Governor. Every Republican in the State will approve of that choice.

Secretary Sherman has returned from Ohio full of hope that the Republican party will carry the State. He found the Democrats much divided on local issues, and the Republicans united and determined to do everything to deserve success.

It behooves the friends of the President to notice that his enemies have changed their tactics. In-stead of trying to censure his course in the State Conventions, the anti-Hayes papers are all arguing now in favor of no expression on the subject for the sake of harmony. If the President's policy is worth auything, it is worth standing up for.

The Syracuse Journal prophesies that the Hon. S. S. Cox will scalp the Hon. S. J. Randali in the coldest kind of blood. But The Journal does not state whether Mr. Cox proposes to wait until he catches Mr. Randall sitting down on the ground, or whether he will climb up on a step-ladder and reach for Mr. Randall's pair when that gentleman is in an erect position. Mr. Cox will have some difficulty in securing a bird's-eye riew of the top of Mr. Randall's head. Mr. Tilden should come home and quiet his

party in this State. The old squabble between the Canal Ring faction and the present Administration has broken out flercely on the question of the renomination of the State officials. As usual the Canal faction is making most of the noise, and dealing largely in threats. It is a very entertaining fight as it opens, and no right-minded Republican will try to quiet it. It all springs from an overpowering zeal to secure reform-and get a share of the spoils.

The Southern Democrat snuffs another enemy in the air. He is sure now that the abandonment of the Republican party organizations in the South was only a skilful mode of attack upon the solid Democracy. He says, the "stigma" of the name out of the way, the members of the hated organization can-prowl about as they please, and the first thing anybody knows a new party will be started which will split the Democratic all to smithercens. He is sure the President is at the bottom of this collous scheme, and he stands up on his tor and howls "beware!" It seems to be a tremendous di covery.

The athletic Democracy of Hudson County, N. J., strike a super-tragic attitude and yow they never will mittee or some other murighteons party has been trying to reduce the representation of that county at the State Convention, and thus cripple the Abbott column. But Patrick and Michael and Phelim and Teddy and Dennis and Barney have no inducement to stay at home when there is the prospect of an old-fashioned shindy at Tren-ton. So they'll ali go down, in spite of the State House ring, and if they only shout for "Layon" loud enough, they will all be translated to the police force of Jersey

Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz of Louisiana doesn't expect to see the solidity of the South disturbed for some tin yet. "We are," he complacently remarks, "very much We now have just what we wanted, -local self-government. The Democratic party will present a solid front hereafter, and of course we will have a solld South. Why shouldn't well Our interests all prompt it; and more than that, the colored voters will help us hereafter, and in a short time we shall be stronger and richer than ever we were before. I have always been in favor of utilizing the colored voters by taking them by the hand and swinging them into line, but I can not get our feilows to do it. It was distasteful to them, but they are lows to do it. It was distasterin to them, but they are coming round all right." He goes on to say that if Mr. Hayes were to run again for President to-morrow, he might get a few Democratic votes in Louisiana, but not enough to have any effect on the result. He thinks Wells and Anderson will be convicted of perfury, and punished as a warning to evil-doers, but adds that the prosecutors will kindly refrain from disturbing the President. This is reassuring.

Simon Cameron has made another vigorous tenial of the sentiments recently attributed to him by The Cincinnati Commercial. He tells another correspondent of the same paper that the first interviewer was a scoundrel, who misrepresented everything he said. He did not say he expected the Republicans would lose Olio and Pennsylvania. What he did say was that he differed with the President as to the expediency of trying to run a Republican Administration with Democratic officials; that such a course would not divide the Southern Demo cratic party, and its only result would be to make a solid South with all that the term implies. As for Civil Service Reform, he said it had never been the custom of the Republican party to remove men from office except for inefficiency or unfaithfulness to duty, and he could for inefficiency or unfaithfulness to duty, and he could not approve of the plan of removing Republicans to make places for Democrats. Furthermore, he does not believe in taking away the appointing power from Congressmen. After all this, which scarcely betokens a "harmonious" state of mind, the venerable statesman went on to observe that it was the duty of all Republicans to work for the success of the party, he spite of differences of opinion. Wouldn't the work be full as valuable if the grunbling were shut off i

GENERAL NOTES.

Barney J. Donahue has indited another letter to his friend, the Elmira editor. "I have obtained by bail in five hundred dollars," says this son of toil "I am not discouraged, and will fight it out on this line if it takes all Winter. The cause of the workingmen of the United States is mine, and I propose to assist them as far as I am able."

The citizens of Schuylersville held a meeting Saturday afternoon, to perfect arrangements for the Centennial anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and the laying of the corner-stone of the Sava toga monument, on Saturday next. A communication was read from the Secretary of War, stating that he had issued an order directing the commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal to deliver to the Committee the cannon cap tured at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. Congratulatory letters and telegrams from Horatlo Sey-mour, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, W. L. Stone, James Gerdon Bennett and others were read, and several stirring addresses were made. The immense bronze statue representing the

genius of America now surmounts the new Army and Navy monument in Boston and the figures of Peace, History, the Army and the Navy have been uncovered. The bas-reliefs to be inserted in the panels are four in num ber. The first one represents Governor Andrew and staff on the State House steps, reviewing troops at the outbreak of the war. The second discloses the troops passing by Governor Andrew and staff on their return from the war,-ladies with wreaths of laurels waiting to adorn the brows of the conquoring heroes. The third deplets the Sanitary Commission making bandages, with soldiers putting their wounded companions into the am-bulance wagen. The fourth portrays a naval engage-ment, in which a moniter and man-of-war are coming up a river and firing upon the 'ortifications.

The Methodist preachers of Philadelphia declared on Monday that in deciding to open the gates of the Permanent Exhibition on the Sabbath, the Directors have determined upon a policy in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the most cherished precedents of our history, and especially to the emphatic decision of the same question by the United States Centennial Commission, and detrimental to the interests of morals and religion, and so have forfeited all claims to the sympathy and cooperation of Christian men. Furthermore, the p eachers hold that the cialms of personal consistency and due regard for the public wellare require Christian men to withdraw their ex-hibits, to refuse subscriptions to the stock of the Exhib-rion, and in every way to discountenance and avoid parerpation in every way to discountenance and avoid par-erpation in an enterprise whose profits to our city and suntry, whatever they may be, must be more than coun-ryaled by its denoralizing influence. "Leonainie" has been put to bed by the editor

of The Kokomo Tribune. The author of this ridiculous poem is said to be J. W. Riley of Anderson, Ind. After writing and rewriting the verses and imitating Poc's style as closely as he could, he determined to bring them out under the eccentric poet's name, and after all the world had read and admired them, to claim them as his own and become famous. The Kokomo Dispatch published the verses, and stoutly asserted that Pos had written them, reciting ingeniously the circumstances under which they were found in a fly-leaf of an old book. An Eastern publisher requested the editor to send to him the original manuscript, as he was familiar with Poe's handwriting. It is charged that young Riley hired an expert ponman to